

apices of the joints and a line on the basal joint, pale yellow. Wings hyaline, highly iridescent, the nervures and stigma black. — Length 24 mm.

Belize.

Occiput, front and vertex thickly covered with long white hair, the pleurae with shorter white hair. Underside of scape yellow, the basal joints of flagellum brownish below. Fore ocellus round, large, the posterior large, oblong. Basal half of clypeus keeled in the middle. Basal half of mesonotum depressed and keeled in the middle, the keel gradually narrowed towards the apex. Cheeks and clypeus with a silvery pubescence.

The only species with which that here described can be confounded is *punctata* F. They may be separated thus:

1. Clypeus black, except at apex, mesonotum without 2 central lines, the line on scutellum interrupted, abdomen with 6 central spots, colour pale yellow. *M. beligensis*.
- Clypeus yellow, with a befid black mark; mesonotum with 2 yellow lines, the line on scutellum continuous, abdomen with 8 central spots, the yellow bright. *M. punctata*.

Description of a new species of *Dielis* from Ecuador. (Hym.)

By P. Cameron.

Dielis ecuadorensis sp. nov. ♀.

Black; the head and thorax densely covered with long white pubescence, the pubescence on the pro- and mesonotum tinged with fulvous, the abdominal segments fringed with white, slightly tinged with fulvous, hair; wings with the costa and nervures bright ferruginous; 2nd cubital cellule not reaching to apex of the radial; its apex obliquely sloped, straight, not rounded, forming a sharp angle below; calcaria black, the tibial spines black; the tarsal spines black, slightly tinged with rufous. —

Length 23 mm.

Apex of clypeus stoutly, irregularly, longitudinally striated. Front and vertex smooth, except for a band of large punctures across the ocelli, extending to the eyes. Pubescence on front, long, dense and pale. Mesonotum strongly punctured except for a large smooth square in the centre, commencing shortly behind the middle, the

punctured basal part being twice longer than the apical; the extreme base is smooth in the middle, the smooth part being widest in the centre behind; there is a distinct furrow down the centre of the apical half. Scutellums strongly punctured, smooth down the centre; the smooth space on the post-scutellum is narrower and more regular than that on the scutellum; the apex of the post-scutellum, too, being smooth. Base of metanotum strongly, closely punctured, the middle more strongly than the lateral divisions; the apical slope smooth. Pro- and mesopleurae thickly covered with hair, punctured; the metapleurae smooth, bare, except at the apex. Abdomen with a metallic iridescence; the basal segments smooth, very slightly and widely punctured; the apical are more strongly and closely punctured; the pile stiff, black, the central more or less rufous. The hair on the 4 posterior tarsi at the base is long and white; the spines on the base of the fore tarsi are long, stout, black. All the ventral segments are fringed with white hair, there being also longer hair behind the apical fringes.

Comes near to *D. Scrvillei* Guér. und *D. hyalinus* Lep. It may be known from both by the white hair fringes on the abdominal segments and by the reddish alar costa and nervures.

Santa Inez, Ecuador (*R. Haensch*).

Ueber *Tropistes rufipes* Kriechb. und *Hemiteles falcatus* Thoms. (Hym.)

Von A. Roman - Upsala.

Im Jahrgang 1904 pag. 214 dieser Zeitschrift versuchte Unterzeichneter, veranlasst durch einen Fund bei Upsala (Schweden), einige Gründe für die Versetzung des *Tropistes rufipes* Krb. in die Tribus der *Hemitelini* vorzubringen. Der Erfolg ist nicht gross gewesen, denn in der später (1905) erschienenen Bearbeitung der *Hemitelinen* von Prof. O. Schmiedeknecht (in seinen Opusc. Ichneum.) ist die Gattung gar nicht erwähnt. Dr. Ashmead, dem ich die Art gesandt habe, findet meine Placierung derselben richtig, ist aber unsicher, ob das Tier wirklich ein *Gravenhorst'scher Tropistes* sei. Die Gattung sowie die Art wurde seinerzeit von Prof. Schmiedeknecht bestimmt,